

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 1976.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$7,500,000.  
Reserve Fund ..... 3,000,000.  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—  
CHAIRMAN—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
C. D. BODDLEY, Esq. S. M. CHARLES, Esq.  
W. G. HODGE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
H. L. DAVENPORT, Esq. L. POKSNECKER, Esq.  
B. LAYTON, Esq. N. A. SLOAN, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. McEWIN, E. A. SOLMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI—EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.  
OFFICES granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

## RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
- 2.—DEPOSITS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250,000, at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
- 5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and the middle of July.
- 6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked on HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

## THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$4,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 500,000.  
Registered Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased, on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

I HAVE this Day Established myself in this Colony as a CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR.

A. DENISON,  
A. M. Inst. C. E.  
61, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

### NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of HAHN, PIRON & Co. has ceased from this day.

E. PIRON.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

I HAVE this day taken over the Business of HAHN, PIRON & Co., and will carry on the same in future under the Style of—  
A. HAHN.

Dealer in Pianos and Musical Instruments.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

## Insurances.

### THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY  
In connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by  
THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,  
one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to  
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LD.,  
Agents, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1888.

### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.  
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1888.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, \$833,333 1/3.  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$747,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq. LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO ANNEI.  
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885.

### THE "FOUR CROWNS" RESTAURANT AND READING ROOM.

No. 14, COCHRANE STREET.

MEALS at all hours at moderate charges. Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and Aerated Waters. Musical Entertainment.

ADOLF STERN, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

## Consignees.

### "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARMARTHENSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF SYDNEY"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1888.

### UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CAMBODIA," Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at KOWLOON and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY, the 9th inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 16th instant or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1888.

## Entertainments.

## W. BREWER

MORE CHEAP AND USEFUL BOOKS.

OLIPHANT'S Literary History of England, 3 vols., pub. 3/6 ..... \$5.00  
Masparr's Chemistry, 2 vols., pub. 2/6 ..... 1.00  
Colquhoun's Across Chryse, pub. 3/6 ..... 1.50  
Scientific Industries Explained, pub. 7/6 ..... 4.50  
Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, 1 bound Morocco, pub. at 7/6 ..... 1.50  
Webster's Sketching from Nature beautifully illust., pub. 1/5 ..... 2.00  
Answorth's Universal Gazetteer, 1 Morocco, pub. 1/5 ..... 2.00  
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1 Russia, pub. 2/2.0 ..... 12.00  
General Gardiner's Diary in China, pub. 5/ ..... 1.00  
Scott's Poetical Works large print ed., pub. 5/ ..... 1.00  
Higginson's Hist. of the United States of America illust., pub. 2/ ..... 2.50  
Harris' Complete Dental Surgery, pub. 2/6 ..... 2.00  
Scientific American, Vol. for 1886, pub. 2/6 ..... 2.50  
Robertson's History of Scotland, full Calif., 2 vols., pub. 3/3/6 ..... 6.00

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

## PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! HEUERMANN, HERBST & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE  
TRANSPOSING SCREW TUNED PIANOS.

WITH Mechanism for transposing for the accompaniment of singing or other instruments, being specially built for damp and hot climates by the celebrated works of

WILLIAM SCHÖNLEIN,  
"BERLIN."

We invite the public before making any rash purchase to come and try these first class Pianos.  
Hongkong, 18th May, 1888.

## KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED  
SWEET CAPORAL  
CIGARETTES.

KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUT  
CIGARETTES.

TO ARRIVE BY THE "AJAX"  
COPE'S "GOLDEN CLOUD."

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1888.

## THE STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE STOCK  
of the  
"STERLING ORIENTAL CORSET,"  
IN RIDING,  
TENNIS,  
HAIDEE and  
ACME.

Also, THE "PHANTOM BUSTLE"  
and the new  
"CURETTA" AND "VESTINA"  
BODICE.

ROSE & CO.,  
37-39, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1888.

## W. POWELL & CO.

JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN NOVELTIES.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS "These refrigerators are constructed upon strictly scientific principles and produce better results with less ice than any others."  
Panama, Victor and Novelty Cots.  
American Folding Beds and Wardrobes  
Combined.  
Electric Lamps.  
Saratoga Trunks, &c., &c.  
W. POWELL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

## ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

## NEW GOODS.

Over Coatings, Light & Heavy. Ulster-Tweeds. Fine Black Diagonal & Cork-screw for Dress Suits. Black, Blue and Brown Fancy and Diagonal Coatings. Fancy & Check Tweed Suitings. Trousers in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain. Cricketer's Flannel, Stripes, Checks and Plain. White and Fancy Vestings. French Printed Shirtings. Unshrinkable Flannel. Ready Made Ulsters in Stock. Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Traveling Cases, all sizes. Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants. Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors. Lamb's Wool Merino and Lisle Thread Half-Hose. White Dress Shirts. Lacing & Elastic-side Walking Boots and Shoes. Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots. Patent Leather Boots & Shoes. Dancing Pumps, all sizes. Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

ROBT LANG & CO.,  
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

FOR BANGKOK.  
THE Steamship  
"DEUTEROS,"  
Captain Iversen, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
AH YON & Co.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1888.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"WINGSANG,"  
Captain D'A. de St. Croix, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.  
This Steamer has Superior First Class Accommodation, specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1888.

THE "GIBB" LINE.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)  
THE British Steamer  
"AFGHAN,"  
Captain Roy, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Managers.  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.  
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"KHIVA"  
will leave for the above places on MONDAY, the 16th July, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.  
Calling at PORT DARWIN and taking through Cargo to QUEENSLAND PORTS, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)  
THE Steamship  
"GUTHRIE,"  
Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 16th July, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1888.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"CHINGWO,"  
R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"  
Cuming, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, about the 24th July.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.  
THE Steamship  
"MERIONETHSHIRE,"  
Dowling, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, about the 30th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1888.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship  
"ELECTRA,"  
Jones, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
THE AA I. British Bark  
"E. J. SPENCE,"  
Gill, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"C. C. CHAPMAN,"  
Hickborn, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have a quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
PUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"WANDERING JEW,"  
Nichols, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Ports, and will have a quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
PUSTAU & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1888.

## Mails.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES,  
MALT, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,  
PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO,  
MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PEKIN," Captain P. Harris, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this or LONDON direct, VIA SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at NOON.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the day before sailing.  
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.  
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 5th July, 1888.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship  
"CITY OF SYDNEY"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fare granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco ..... \$200.00  
To San Francisco and return, 350.00  
available for 6 months ..... 350.00  
To Liverpool ..... 350.00  
To London ..... 350.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to those through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 30 A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1888.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON THURSDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1888, at 4 A.M., the Company's Steamship "PREUSSEN," Captain O. Pöhl, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 1 p.m., and Parcels until 10 p.m., on the 1st August, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agent's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to  
MILLERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.  
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,  
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.  
CHARTS AND BOOKS.  
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

For Louis Audemars' Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Volclander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OYSTER GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



## NOTIFICATIONS.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

## WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

Is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 11th July 1888.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888

In last night's *China Mail* we find the following:

It would appear that the excitable residents of Manila have not been pacified by the message they received from the Spanish Consul here, that the health of the port was excellent, for we learn that the *Zafiro* on her arrival at Manila on Sunday was put into quarantine for ten days. The owners only thank the shrieking alarmists here for the loss they sustain.

The final sentence in the foregoing paragraph is distinctly intended to refer to this journal, and if permitted to pass unnoticed might possibly cause us financial injury, as the steamers of the China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, advertised in our columns. It is hardly too much to say that the very broad assertion as to the loss caused the owners of the *Zafiro* by the quarantining of that vessel, being due to the *Hongkong Telegraph*—and perhaps in a lesser degree to the *Daily Press*—described as "shrieking alarmists," was purposely made with the intention of, if possible, inducing Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. to withdraw their advertisements and support from these papers. Such shameless meanness would be worthy of the *China Mail*.

However, the injurious statement having been made, it was our bounden duty in self-defence as well as for the information and in the interests of the Hongkong community, to inquire into and publicly expose the rascally mendacity of the *China Mail*. And we accordingly placed ourselves in communication with Captain MORRIS, Consul for Spain at this port, who, according to the lying and infamous evening "rag," had notified the Manila Government that the health of this port was excellent. Captain MORRIS promptly called at the office of this paper and in answer to our inquiries, courteously stated that "if the *Zafiro* had been placed in quarantine at Manila, it was owing to a telegram he had despatched to his Government informing the Captain-General, on the authority of the Hongkong Government Gazette, that this colony was infected with cholera nostras." The "shrieking alarmist" therefore to whom the owners of the *Zafiro* can justly attribute any loss sustained by the quarantining of their steamer, is no less a person than Captain MORRIS, the Spanish Consul, who in the performance of his duty specially telegraphed to the Manila Government that it had been officially announced in the *Gazette* that during the week ended June 30th, five deaths had occurred in this colony from cholera nostras—in addition to five from cholera diarrhoea and 53 from "vomiting and purging."

We will not condescend to abuse the wretched apology for a man who wrote the cowardly, contemptible, and mendacious paragraph in the *China Mail*—he is beneath abuse; so we leave him to the tender mercies of his conscience, if he possesses such a thing; and to the scorn of the Hongkong public.

We quite agree in the main with the remarks in this morning's *Daily Press*, questioning alike the legality and justice of a sentence of two months imprisonment with hard labour, passed by Mr. SERCOMBE SMITH at the Police Court yesterday on one of two chair coolies, who were charged with the larceny of \$9, the property of Mr. G. H. POTTS, of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. Mr. POTTS stated that he gave his house porter a \$10 note to pay one dollar he owed two chair coolies for services rendered, and that, an hour afterwards, on asking the house porter for his change, that worthy said he had given the coolies the note, thinking it was of the value of one dollar. Both the chair coolies protested that they had only received the amount due to them, and yet in the face of this and on the mere evidence of an outside coolie, who was discovered by the house porter for a "silly" that can only be fairly described as miraculous, the Magistrate—God alone knows why—discharged one coolie and sent the other to gaol for two

months. In law, even had the allegations of Mr. G. H. POTTS, and the house porter's coolie been fully substantiated—which they certainly were not—the charge of larceny could not be sustained; on the bare evidence the defendants were entitled to an acquittal. We exceedingly regret to have again to direct the attention of His Excellency the Governor to this flagrant miscarriage of justice, but—*fiat justitia, ruat cælum*.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Portuguese transport *India* went into Dock today.

This afternoon, target firing was practiced from Bolecher's Bay Battery, the target being in the vicinity of Chung Hue Island.

We would remind our readers of the grand performance to be given to-night by Mr. Woodyear's Circus at Bowrington, as per advertisement in another column.

SOME further correspondence between the Hongkong Government and the Hon. C. P. CHATER with reference to the Praya Reclamation Scheme will be found in another column.

An Emergency meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 52, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. All our brethren are cordially invited.

On the military reserve contingent lately called to arms in Italy, and consisting of 191,893 men, 53 per cent. could read and write; 744 per cent. could read, and 44 per cent. were destitute of all learning.

Referring to some remarks we made on the subject of the stoppage of Chinese immigration to Australia, the *Rangoon Times* says we might as well go and to Burma by pointing out the sad condition it offers to the men now shut out of the Australian colonies. Will our Chinese friends who are desirous of seeking fortune in a foreign land, kindly note?

SPANISH papers relate at great length the visit lately paid by the Queen Regent and the Infant King Alfonso XIII to Barcelona, at the commencement of the Exhibition. After inaugurating the show, and attending several naval manoeuvres of the national and foreign men-of-war assembled in Barcelona harbour, their Majesties returned to Madrid.

The *N. C. Daily News* understands that Mr. Wainwright's application for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the recent Order in Mrs. Benjamin's proceedings against him was heard by H.B.M.'s Acting Chief Justice in Chambers yesterday (July 5th) morning, and that leave was granted upon the terms of Mr. Wainwright, giving the usual security on or before and pro.

We are informed by the Agents of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line that the steamship *Portland* which left Yokohama on the 24th June arrived at Vancouver on the 6th inst. after a splendid run of 12 days, (steaming nearly 15 knots an hour, during the whole passage) which is the shortest on record across the Pacific. The same Company's steamer *Zambesi* left Vancouver on the 1st inst., and the *Batavia* on the 3rd, both for Yokohama and this port. The steamship *Port Adelaide* arrived at Vancouver on the 30th ult.

A YOUNG Chinese carpenter, aged 23, was to-day charged before Mr. Wodehouse with attempting to commit suicide. P. C. Sun Mann, said this morning at 11.30 a.m. while walking along the Praya Central he saw the defendant making a rope fast to some scaffolding near a house, and then proceeded to tie the other end of the rope round his neck. Defendant's story was that he came to Hongkong two days ago to look for his father who was a bricklayer; he had failed to find him, had no friends, no money, and nowhere to go to; he had tried to drown himself the other day, but being a good swimmer had not succeeded. The case was remanded to Friday next, so as to get a medical report of the young fellow's mental condition.

YESTERDAY at noon five Chinese coolies went to their hut in the Magazine Gap to get their dinners. They had nearly finished, and in a few minutes more would have been able to say with the epicure "Fate cannot harm me—I have dined to-day." Unfortunately for them, however, just then the blasts were being fired at a quarry where they were employed, five or six hundred feet above, and several stones, weighing eight or ten pounds each, were projected into their midst. One man, named Tse Sue, had his head completely smashed whilst raising his chopsticks to his mouth, and another's leg and arm were broken. The rest were untouched. The injured man was taken to the Hospital.

This morning the presentation to Capt. Lee, of the steamship *Abyssinia*, was made on board that vessel. A Chinese deputation, on behalf of the native passengers from San Francisco last trip, handed Capt. Lee a handsome pennant made of green silk. On it were the words "Presented by the passengers." In English, and sentences in Cantonese and Mandarin characters to the effect that Capt. Lee looked after his passengers as though they were his own body. Accompanying the flag was a gold pendant, with the following inscription:—"Presented to Capt. G. A. Lee, steamship *Abyssinia*, by the Chinese passengers from San Francisco to Hongkong, as a token of esteem and respect, June, 1888." The leader of the deputation, in making the presentation, said that the recipient had been as kind to his living passengers as he had been thoughtful with regard to the deceased ones.—Capt. Lee returned thanks in a few felicitous words.—Mr. Dodwell also testified to the popularity of the gentleman they had met to honour. The flag was then hoisted at the fore amid much conviviality and cracker-firing, and was still flying when the fine vessel steamed out, shortly afterwards.

THE ex-abroad Fing A-won charged with obtaining \$1,500 by false pretences from a Chinese Bank on the 2nd inst. again came before Mr. Sercombe-Smith this afternoon and was committed for trial.

DURING one of the squalls yesterday afternoon a sampan that was being pulled across to Yau-ma-tei for safety capsized, when near the P. & O. buoy. The accident was observed from the shore, and the Harbour Office and Police launches went out to assist. All the occupants clung to the keel, and were safely taken off, the boat being righted and towed in.

We regret to hear that private telegraphic advices have been received from Calcutta to the effect that the heat there lately has been overpowering. The thermometer has registered about 108 deg., and the result has been numerous deaths amongst all classes of the community. Horses are reported to have been dropping down dead in the streets, and business generally has been suspended.

THE Manila *Diario* says that every steamer that arrives at that port takes hundreds of immigrants from the Continent of China, and that these periodical arrivals are scarcely mentioned in the local papers, to the great detriment of statistics and the local census. The *Diario* then calls upon the Government to exercise a more efficient supervision on the wave of immigration which is constantly increasing in the Philippines.

TAM ON, the baker of the steamer *Arabia*, was to-day summoned before Mr. Wodehouse by Mr. W. Thomms, manager of the Peak Hotel, for the offence of running away from his work, at the Hotel, on the 4th inst. Complainant said the mah was employed up to that date in his house as cook and baker when suddenly at noon, he disappeared without saying "good bye," asking leave, or giving notice. The second and third cooks also vanished at the same time, also without giving notice, and the result was that he had been put to a great deal of trouble and annoyance. Complainant knew of no reason why the men should have cleared out. On the 10th inst. he was informed that the defendant had shipped on board the Californian bound steamer *Arabia* as baker, where he was this morning found by the man who served the summons. His Worship fined the defendant \$5 or in default six weeks imprisonment.

IN the British Civil Summary Court in Shanghai an interesting case has been tried in which John W. S. Neeson, a licensed pilot, was the plaintiff, and Captain E. Norman, of the "Glen" line steamer *Glenfruin*, the defendant. Mr. Wilkison, who appeared for the plaintiff, said the claim made by his pilot was "for not allowing pilotage." On the 2nd and 7th July plaintiff was on board his pilot boat *Bonita* outside the Tungsha lightship when the seaman on duty reported a steamer close by. A flash light was at once shown by the plaintiff and replied to by a bright light from the steamer. This signal was understood to mean "come on board." Before leaving the signal was repeated in consequence of which he at once put off in his boat. On getting near the steamer he was asked who he was; on replying the Captain called out "where is Pike?" He said he did not know, and the vessel at once proceeded on to Shanghai—in charge of Mr. Campbell, a pilot who was returning to Shanghai in the steamer as a passenger. Captain Norman denied replying to any light signals; there were plenty of lights about the deck but the only signal made, to his knowledge was a private one, by means of a red light. On the boat coming alongside he refused to take the pilot who was in her; and told him he wanted Brand, who was not forthcoming he went on to the Tung-sha lightship and then gave orders to have Campbell called. The plaintiff was nonsuited.

MR. P. W. WILLARD'S Musical Comedy and Opera Company will make their first appearance before a Hongkong audience at the Theatre Royal, on Monday next in Vincent Wallace's immortal English opera "Maritana." The Company are handicapping themselves up to a pretty high standard in this tackling for their debut a classical opera presenting so many technical difficulties as "Maritana," especially as their great forte lies in musical comedy and opera bouffe; however, it is at least a sign that they are not afraid of subjecting their musical abilities to public criticism. It may interest our readers to have a few particulars as to the personnel of this talented combination of high-class artists. *Placide* and *Maritana*: Miss Maud Hare is a soprano of experience, whose connection with Mr. Sims Reeves' concerts speaks volumes as to her ability. The contralto of the Company, Miss Eva Leamington, was a medalist of the Milan Conservatoire and has gained a reputation in Italian Opera. Miss Morrison, mezzo soprano, is well known in connection with the London "Dorothy" Company; Miss Vera Patey is a good second soprano, and as a graceful *dansette* rivals Kate Vaughan; Miss Nellie Arline shines as a musical and Terpsichorean artist, Madame Kate Whiteford is an eccentric actress of ability, and Miss Gracie Whiteford is a charming soubrette, vocalist and *dansette*. It will be acknowledged that this is by far the most powerful combination of ladies we have ever seen on the Hongkong stage. Now for the gentlemen. Mr. Charles Fisher's credentials—leading tenor with the Carl Rosa, Turner, and other leading opera companies—are good enough for anything; Mr. H. M. Imaso has been basso with D'Oyley Carte and several American troupes; Mr. Sutich has gained considerable fame as leading baritone in opera bouffe; Mr. Whiffen Cripps is a second tenor, who has "faced the music" at St. James's Hall, London; and in oratorio Mr. H. Hassan is described as an animal impersonator of Drury Lane and other theatres which we take to be a new line of operatic business.—Mr. J. A. Robertson is a conductor of well known ability; and Mr. John F. Sheridan, of "Fun on the Bristol" celebrity, is a comedian already sufficiently well known in this colony. This first class "show" has been organized and will be directed by Mr. Pemberton W. Willard, who will doubtless occasionally "get his weary hour" during the season. We cordially wish the Company every success.

THE Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the Company's regular fortnightly steamer *Deccan*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at 7 a.m. to-day.

THIS morning Mr. Wodehouse fined a contractor \$10 for negligently blasting stones out of the foundation of an old house at West Point to the peril of people passing along the highway. Thomas Lam, a wharfinger, said that soon after noon on the 9th inst. a shower of stones came down on the road, and within 200 feet of his door, any one of which would have killed a man if it had struck him. One stone which witness picked up near by weighed ten pounds. Defendant said witness did not know the law.

A VERY typical expression of the value in which a word of honour or a "promise true" is held among the descendants of Vasco da Gama who inhabit the neighbouring colony of Macao may be found in one of the electoral circulars lately published, where a dialogue is instituted between two electors concerning the merits of the candidates who have put forward their claims for the coming elections. An elector informs the other that a certain priest has given him this advice, which will, as he firmly believes, benefit the Government and the public as much as it will benefit the marine lot-holders. If Father Simco and Horta had entered into a bilateral contract, by which either party had agreed to do certain specified things, then I should think Father Simco could not retract without the consent of the other contracting party. But as no such bilateral agreement existed, as there was only a promise to do Horta a favor, the elector is by no means irrevocably bound to fulfill his gratuitous promise. No, sir; there is no principle of morality that demands on a "promise true" the worthy author of the circular, speaking through his interlocutor, concludes—"There is nothing more shameful than a want of moral courage." This is, in our opinion, a trait that speaks volumes for the standard of public morality that exists in Macao. We have always thought Machiavellism had obtained a secure foothold in that degraded colony, especially since the place was visited by the disciples of Jesuitism in 1861. The present disciples of the Jesuits are, simply emulating their masters in the black art of tergiversation, and fraud. We need not take the trouble to trace the author of this Machiavellian circular, for the writer's peculiar style, his foxy mode of arguing the question, his imperturbable sang froid, or in other words, the frank rascality with which he pulls down the standard of morality from its high pedestal, to trail it in the gutter of his own convenience, are unmistakable signs that he is the same old Protean individual whose influence has always been felt in electorizing as well as other campaigns of the Holy City, and whose disciples, like those of so many other distinguished citizens of that "Garden of the Orient," are only too faithfully portrayed in the specimen we have translated above.

SAYS the *Shin Pao*—Letters from Japan give the following particulars of the recent outbreak in Corea. The Coreans having lost many children by kidnapping lately, rumours arose that the Europeans and Japanese were inveigling them away, cooking and eating them. A woman who lived near a Japanese house having lost two children, went about searching for them and calling them by name in a lamentable voice, so that all who heard her were moved, and this was the immediate cause of the disturbances. The Government had proclamations posted up to inform the people that its detectives were hard at work searching for the kidnappers, and that any people who lost children should come and report the circumstances. On 12th and 13th June a Japanese resident saw a Seoul man tightly bound with straw ropes lying by the side of the street, with lying hands, three or four stout cudgels for the convenience of passers-by who might feel inclined to stop and give him a few blows, and every native who saw him reviled him as "conspiring with foreigners to do this great wickedness."

On 14th June a man and his wife lay in the principal street of Seoul, with sticks lying near him for this torture of the gauntlet; his whole body was one mass of wounds and bruises, and the next morning he lay dead with nails five inches long driven through the most tender parts of his person and the boys who passed were throwing filth over the body, a horrible sight. The Japanese asking who he had been, was told a man who had previously been convicted of kidnapping. On 18th June the Japanese Minister went to the Korean Foreign Office to make enquiry, and on that day Korean soldiers in parties of seven, armed with spears and swords, searched the Japanese merchants' houses, and the Korean sugar-shops, and sugar being sometimes used by kidnappers as a means of luring children away, smashed their sugar pots and took away some of the men. On 18th June some 30 Seoul men beset the house of an American Missionary howling and yelling for his blood but the Missionary luckily escaped with his wife. Complaint being made to the U.S. Minister, on 19th June, H.E. called a meeting of the foreign Ministers at his Legation at which the Chinese Minister owing to illness was not present. An application was made to the foreign men-of-war for help, and that night the Russians sent 8 men, and the following morning 16 more, who arrived, armed to the teeth, in small boats at Seoul. The Americans sent 50 marines, and next the French sent a force of 30. On 19th and 20th June, British and German marines and sailors also arrived to guard their chapels, and on 20th the Japanese Consul, the commanders of two Japanese men-of-war, and about 100 Japanese men arrived in the Capital. The Korean Government now became seriously alarmed, and being candidly informed by one of the Ministers that if it could not keep order and restrain the agitation, the foreign Governments would have to take measures to do so by keeping an armed force permanently in Corea, set a strong force of soldiers to do so themselves, and issued reassuring proclamations to the people. The excitement has now, as we learn from the same Japanese letter, greatly calmed down.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

## THE PRAYA RECLAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I shall be glad if you will kindly publish the subjoined correspondence re the Praya Reclamation, for the information of the marine lot-holders and the community at large.

Yours faithfully,

C. P. CHATER.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1888.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 816, of the 22nd June, last, in which, referring to previous correspondence on the subject, you informed me by direction of His Excellency the Governor, that the preliminary surveys of the fore-shore and seabed, undertaken by desire of the marine lot-

holders and paid for by them in connection with the Praya Reclamation scheme, were completed, that plans and estimates for the work were forwarded therewith, and in which you further requested me to ascertain as speedily as possible the final reply of the marine lot-holders interested to the Government proposals.

I have now the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency, that at a meeting of the marine lot-holders held at the City Hall on Tuesday the 3rd inst., the plans and estimates were laid before them, and it was unanimously resolved to accept the proposals of the Government embodied in your letter of the 11th August and 18th November, 1887, and in that of the 23rd June, 1888, now under reply, and to authorize the Government to proceed at once with the work, the lot-holders undertaking to find the necessary funds under the terms of the agreement.

I hand you for the information of His Excellency a full report of the meeting, and of the resolutions passed thereat.

This happy termination of the negotiations so long pending relieves me from all necessity of replying in more detail to the ninth and tenth paragraphs of your letter, in which His Excellency gives expression to views as to the position of the Government and as to the rights of marine lot-holders, and I have only, in conclusion, to offer my congratulations to His Excellency and to the Government on the completion of this agreement, which will, as I firmly believe, benefit the Government and the public as much as it will benefit the marine lot-holders. It will add largely to the available building area in the city, thus relieving the threatened congestion of the population and improving the sanitary condition. It will immensely increase facilities for trade and commerce of the colony, by increasing the depth of water along so large an extent of the wharfage, by the greater width of the new streets and Praya, and by the construction, now for the first time rendered possible, of the low level tramway. It will considerably augment the revenue derived from Crown rents and from the taxation on 1,300 new houses. It will give to the Crown for sale, or for public purposes, 5 acres of land, worth, after all expenses of reclamation are paid, over two millions of dollars. All this will be done at the expense of the marine lot-holders without responsibility or expense on the part of the Government as a Government, and without raising any of the many troublesome questions about relative rights, or still more troublesome claims to compensation, that under other circumstances must surely arise.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

C. P. CHATER.

To the Hon. Frederick Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

No. 922. COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE

7th July, 1888.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 4th July, conveying information of the result of the recent meeting of marine lot-holders.

While the unanimity of the lot-holders is so far satisfactory that it would render comparatively easy the carrying out of the proposed scheme of Reclamation by means of private enterprise, His Excellency desires me to point out that this unanimity must not be regarded as settling the question, either as to the permission of the contemplated Reclamation or, if it be permitted, as to the mode of carrying it out.

As mentioned in my letter of the 23rd ultimo, the final decision on these two points rests with Her Majesty's Government. The view taken on the first will probably depend on the advice of the marine engineers who may be consulted or the subject; and the judgment on the second will, no doubt, be largely influenced by legal opinions obtained with respect to the rights of the marine lot-holders.

His Excellency deems it right to repeat thus emphatically his reference to the necessity of sanction by Her Majesty's Government, not merely because some passages in your letter seem to imply inadequate appreciation of this requisite condition, but in order to preclude losses from speculative land purchases made in the belief that that is certain which is by no means certain.

I am to add that whatever may be the ultimate decision, the part which you have taken in settling the scheme and the fact of the preliminary surveys having been at the expense of the lot-holders, will, of course, be omitted from consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK STEWART,

Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. C. P. Chater.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1888.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 4th inst., in which I informed His Excellency the Governor of the result of the meeting of the marine lot-holders held at the City Hall, I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your reply of the 7th inst., in which, by desire of His Excellency, you point out, that, although the unanimity of the marine lot-holders at that meeting is satisfactory as holding out a prospect of the completion of the Praya Reclamation Scheme by means of private funds, yet that unanimity must not be regarded as settling the question, either one way or the other; that permission had yet to be obtained from the Home Government for the work to be undertaken at all, and thus it will be for the Home Government to decide if it gives permission for the work, in what manner, and by whom it shall be carried out.

You further point out that, giving of the permission will probably depend upon some of the conditions to be agreed upon, some to be obtained in England from marine engineers, and that legal opinions as to relative rights of the Crown and the marine lot-holders will have much influence on the determination of the mode in which the work, if permitted, will be carried out.

Will you do me the honor of informing His Excellency that I thoroughly understand that, although the Local Government and the marine lot-holders here have come to an agreement on the Praya Reclamation Scheme, having agreed as to the work being done, and as to the mode in which it is to be done, that agreement depends entirely for its validity on the consent and approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that any doubt should remain in the minds of the public on the point, I propose, with His Excellency's consent, to have this correspondence inserted in the public newspapers. I cannot, however, imagine that there will be any difficulty in obtaining the cordial assent of the Secretary of State to the agreement, come to by His Excellency's Government and the marine lot-holders; I see no engineering difficulties, in fact, no question to be submitted to marine engineers at all. The work proposed to be done is neither new to the Colony nor difficult. The Reclamation at West Point, opposite the Slaughter House and Marine Lots Nos. 126, 177 and 182, was successfully carried out some two years ago in much deeper water than any portion of the new Praya Wall extends to, and there were much stronger currents. The Godown Company's reclamation on the Praya West, and the Government reclamation for the Western Market in front of the Salibro's Home, are being carried out to the line of the proposed new sea-wall and in water deeper, with one exception, than along any section of the proposed works. Our engineering knowledge

and experience in the Colony is fully equal to pronouncing a judgment on the work proposed.

On the legal question not being a lawyer, I cannot express myself so confidently, but His Excellency will find on investigation that all previous reclamations have been carried out under agreements with the marine lot-holders and none of them on terms so advantageous to the Crown as this, and I beg to hand you, for His Excellency's consideration, Mr. Francis' opinion on the subject. You will see that while recognizing to the fullest extent the rights claimed by His Excellency for the Crown in the fore-shore and in reclaiming land, he questions the right of the Crown to make reclamations without the consent of the marine lot-holders, to whom when it granted a lease of a marine lot, granted certain rights of access to the sea which it cannot, without their consent, take away.

Thanking His Excellency in the name of the marine lot-holders for the great interest he takes in the work, and for the careful attention he has given to all our views and representations, I have only to beg of him to give his full support with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I feel assured that, if he does so, all difficulties will vanish.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

C. P. CHATER.

The Hon. F. Stewart, LL.D., Colonial Secretary.

## COMING DOWN THE YANGTSE.

They were praying for said day after day at Ichang. Evening after evening crackers went off from the top of the Pyramid opposite, pongs were sounded, and drums. The ponds from which the rice fields are irrigated were well high, even the big Lotus leaves flapping, as if parched for water. And the very rice fields themselves were in some cases dry. Drought threatened the land. At last on the 22nd grateful showers came down, and on the 23rd it rained nearly all day. But that would hardly be enough to revive land so thoroughly scorched. And Sunday was hot as ever again, a glorious day, brilliant sun-shine with a fresh cool breeze. Never had the hill tops looked clearer or more beautiful. Every crag stood out. Every shadow of every frag had its own well-defined shadow.

The Yangtze ran red in the sunshine, the glittering wavelets flashing from violet to brown. The water-mark was extraordinarily low for the time of year, the current not so fast as usual. But it hurried us more the less for that, and we pushed past Chienkiang in the many pagodas, Turgise with its picturesque water gate, Shih Show, the most interesting looking place in the whole first thousand miles of the so-called Yangtze, with its old temple-crowned hills and mouldering yamens; past the real Yangtze flowing out of the Tungting Lake, on till those intolerable hotel runners boarded us at Hankow; cringing up alongside in their big boats, never minding what damage they may do to paint, as they sail up quite close, let each man spring on board like a wild cat, and then sheer off again.

At Hankow people languidly farming themselves declared they hoped to see us, and it was all, nothing worth speaking of. But they wanted rain so. It felt very breathless, and just in inverse proportion to one's own feeling of lassitude was the liveliness of the mosquitoes. Raindrops, however, were falling as we steamed away on the night of the 27th, and with us it rained all night, so we hoped it had at Hankow. At Kiukiang it was pouring next day. But there they have for some time past had plenty of rain. The China shops of Kiukiang were hardly as rich as one might expect, seeing how near they are to the great works of King T'eh Chên. A silver shop was more interesting. It was a real pleasure to see Chinamen hammering away at silver ornaments exactly after the method advocated in Mr. Leland's (Hans Breimann's) excellent volume in the Art at Home series, and just as so many amateurs are now making admirable brasswork at home—laying a thin sheet of metal on pitch, and working at the background with a hammer, and sharpened nail or punch, thus making the pattern, previously traced out, start in high relief. The more roughly this work is done, the handsomer is its effect, so that it seems better suited for brass sconces for candles, or door-pieces, than for silver hair-ornaments. But it was pleasant to find these Chinamen in their little shops provided with a plentiful supply of sharpened nails together with the familiar pincettes.

At Wuhu there had been no rain, and the people were said to be still praying for it. They are very proud of their new roads at Wuhu. And remembering how last year the Yangtze had turned back, as deep were the quagmires, these roads seemed something to rejoice about, neatly paved and tidily walked. Everything is new at Wuhu, where they have hardly yet got accustomed to the Commissioner's house, beautifully situated towards the top of the hill, and commanding an ever varying view of a great extent of country. And where they have now got a new Consulate, also well situated on an eminence and very amply verandahed; also still lower Customs, into which the state is just about to move; with the Yangtze river in frontage, and a pleasantly substantial air. Besides all the novelties, these results, who hold all the best land there are in course of building the largest edifice of all, a place of refreshment for all of their Order up the river, so that they may not have to come to Shanghai from time to time.

Before going on shore in the early morning at Wuhu the steamer seemed suddenly overrun with Chinese ladies. Early coffee had to be taken, under the admiring gaze of some dozen or more regularly attired Chinese dames. One of them had very grand gold nail protectors on two of her fingers, but on her taking them off it turned out the nails underneath were no longer than my own. So I was not surprised when the Steward informed me the party were "A Salt Commissioner from Szechuen with his Number Two's," which last words he pronounced in a tone of ineffable contempt. Any way there were a great many of them, and a man growing almost bald for his tail, which consequently stood round his head like a shock, strutted about with these ladies, sometimes marching the giggling coterie into the saloon, and then again marching them out, as suited his idea for the moment.

After Chienkiang, in place of Chinese women, the saloon presented a picture of pigtailed Frenchmen—Jesuit Fathers in white Chinese clothes. As Jesuits are not allowed to go up-country till after a long preliminary training and do not become full Jesuit Fathers till often at the least eight, and not uncommonly fifteen years of probation, if they are not far more skilled missionaries than those of the various denominations of Protestants it would seem to show that in missionary work, unlike war, training and discipline avail nothing. They reckon some 100,000 converts in Kiangnan. In some instances they have whole villages of Christians, but although Christian, they say, it must be remembered these villages are Chinese still.

At Chienkiang there was still the same Phenomenon: feeling men's bumps, and telling their characters and fortunes; surrounded as always by a group of listeners. Can he possibly pay occasionally a melancholy, sorrowful-looking man to allow himself to be operated upon? Or is the transaction really genuine, and is that the expression a man to whom his future is being revealed, naturally wears? A little further on along the Bund was a Fortune Teller, seated



with a ring of men around him, and there also with a man having his fortune told. At Chin-kiang there seems to be an insatiable desire to pry into futurity. As for the European community, they were all out as usual, the men playing Cricket, the ladies Tennis. It is always the same at Chin-kiang, but this time the men have special reason for their Cricket, they are expecting H.M.S. *Cockatrice*, and looking forward to a match. There is a pleasant little walk somewhat in the rear of Chin-kiang, up a hill on the top of which is a grove of trees surrounding a Taoist Temple. It is a lovely little walk for admiring the sunset, and the air is fresh as you ascend the hill, escaping from the crowded Chinese filth at the foot. Who, that did not know it, would even gather that there is a Concession at Chin-kiang? Without a fight, without fresh laws the Chinese people have very peacefully relinquished the land, they have been given to them by the original foreign laws assigned. There stands notwithstanding on the hillside a most imposing looking Consulate with a Consular wall cresting the hill almost big enough, certainly strong enough to ensnare a Chinese city.

How merrily the French Fathers chatted over their coffee. But at the "France," every man waxed sorrowful. They say, however, they do not suffer from *mal du pays*, as do the Italians, many of whom have to go home in consequence of being sick with sorrowing. Not to be forgotten, however, is that French priest at Peking, who just returned from a long sojourn in the country; at the word "France" he broke down completely, and could not recover himself. Once more I felt a tightening at the heart thinking of that large house building at Ichang to receive Italian Sisters, simple, loving, heaven-born women, who for their sins, their own, will live and die so far away from their own, and for which Filippa wished, "Ah, wert thou but more strong, or if not that less fair!"

Very cool blew the sea breeze, as we sped on towards Shanghai to find waiting another English mail, the third we have received in less than five days. As we read how Mr. Balfour had pulverised Mr. Gladstone's fine assertions we seemed to be more than six days away from peaceful Ichang. But had it not been for our own slow progress to Hankow, and a day's delay there we could have made the voyage easily in four days and a half, even calling at the various ports.

We left the peaches ripe at Ichang last Sunday, on Saturday at Shanghai we tasted the first lychees of the season. The air feels very heavy, and the rain pours down. People say they are tired of the damp. — *N. C. Daily News.*

#### NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The Governor of Formosa has bought two fish torpedo-boats for the Foochow Arsenal, for the coast defence of the Island.

Two kidnappers caught at Hankow on 24th June in the act of stealing a little boy 8 years old, were sentenced to 20 blows of the bamboo and exposure in one cage at the Yamen door for a period.

Not long ago a telegraph pole was cut down by some persons unknown at Fang-hu Hiang, and the Taoist Liu, finding the spot was on the confines between Fang-hu Hiang and Kuo-k'i Shih, exacted the cost of repairs from both these villages jointly, with a fine, in addition, of \$400.

Su Ta-shih, an interpreter between the Chinese and the natives in North Formosa, it will be remembered, was condemned to death for guiding them in their marauding expeditions against his own countrymen, the Chinese. The Governor having discovered that he has a real mother of 80 years of age depending on him for support, has granted him a reprieve.

The Governor-General (or Viceroy) of Canton has sent \$1,000 to the Government of Macao for distribution among the police who captured some escaped Chinese robbers, who were after capture returned to Canton. These robbers had before reaching Macao successfully resisted a Chinese war-junk which pursued them, killing a petty officer and cutting him into quarters.

Governor Liu Ming-chuan has engaged at Tokio two Japanese artists for the study lands in the interior of Formosa. One of these is nearly 70 years old, but looks quite young. He knew the Governor 20 years ago. The Governor has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Japan for the machinery, for here, (as in the Yunnan mines), Japanese machinery will be employed.

The pork-butcher of An-king Fu, the capital of Anhui Province, finding the country hog-merchants were injuring their city business, addressed a round-robin to the city mandarins, and obtained a proclamation which, they are mightily pleased. It forbids country pork butchers coming to An-king Fu to sell pork; it forbids the bulk or weight; and it fixes the lowest permissible selling price at 100 *cash* a catty.

At the same capital a fire broke out in the Admiral's Yamen last month, and burned more than ten adjacent houses. If it had burned one more, it would have reached the godown where the Admiral kept over 80 kegs of gunpowder, and the inhabitants of An-king Fu would have been blown to atoms. In recognition of this intervention of Providence, Admiral Liu has ordered theatrical performances for three days to please the gods.

The wall of Chinese cities being constructed of stone inside and brick and rubble outside, a succession of heavy rains often makes them crumble down, and such was the case at Sin-hui Hien, a town in the Canton Prefecture, on 15th June, when several tens of feet of the city wall at the Sze-shui Gate came down, fortunately doing no damage beyond slightly hurting a bamboo-warrior who was the only person passing along the path at the time. This ancient sea-side town was a stronghold of the Emperors of the dynasty of Sung (420-477 A.D.), interesting vestiges of that period still existing there.

General Liu Chiao-han, ex-Director of Arsenals for all Formosa, whose term of office expired last year, has left the Island for Foochow in the war-steamer *Fukien*. He received a regular ovation at Tai-pai Fu, where he had lately been residing. On the occasion of his bidding farewell to Formosa, the workmen presented him with several umbrellas of honour, and cannon accompanied his progress with salutes all the way to the West to the North Gate. A great force of civil and military officials assembled to see him off, showing the warm estimation which he enjoyed in Formosa.

On Friday, 29th June, Mr. Pei, the Shanghai Magistrate, addressed a long and interesting paper on some land between the Shao-hing people called Chu, counting the land. The only lawyer in the case, Mr. Shi Hui Pu, replied 100 blows with the bamboo and three months' cage as a fine for the various illegal documents, petitions,

etc. he had drawn up for one of the parties, and some added them to then and there make it up as the person who had kept them. A gathering had met with his just deserts and would not give them more bad advice, and he, the Magistrate, seeing two of the parties were both old men, was not inclined to be harsh with them. The whole five were then seated at a table in the Yamen and made to eat and drink together, dousing their differences in flowing cups of samshu, while the Magistrate's Shupan (secretary) at his request read an appropriate sermon on the "Amplification of the Secrecy Edict" on the blessing of harmony between relations.

On Friday, 29th June, the theatre manager, Shih-sze Tan, came out of hospital cured of the pistol-shot wound which he had received from the actor Fén Kih-hwa (Chrysanthemum) and waited at the Shanghai Magistrate's Yamen to give his evidence in the case, which was sent into City from the Mixed Court. Yesterday evening, 30th June, the Magistrate, Mr. Pei, took his seat on the bench and heard the statement of Shih-sze Tan, about this shooting case, Fén Kih-hwa was then confronted with him. Fén Kih-hwa was in a very unsatisfactory manner, and only after very severe questioning would say something definite, viz. that the pistol belonged to Chang Eih, not proceed further with his confession. The Magistrate, incensed at his obstinacy, made him kneel on large chairs, and inflicted on him the torture of the *Ting-kwei* for a long time, but still he could not speak out. This torture is applied as follows:—the knees and thighs of the patient are compressed between poles to weigh them down. The heavy native sits, and the *Tien ping-tia* Magistrate then resorted to the *Tien ping-tia* an ingenious system of suspending the victim by the thumbs, but a long course of this treatment also failed to conquer his obstinacy, and he was ordered to be taken back to prison to be put to question again on a future occasion.

We have already related how the Shanghai Magistrate Mr. Pei, through his Deputy, Mr. Pi Hing-jui, addressed the assembled *Shih-pao* on the subject of the land-tax, and gave each a little dog to carry home and rear as a watch-dog; and our readers will be interested in the following explanation of this apparently strange gift:—During the third year of the reign of K'ang-hsi (1653), the rebels under Liu Li-ch'ueh came to Shanghai; and Yuan Yau-tai, who was then Shanghai Magistrate (Chieh-hien), went out and cursed them, and thereupon met his death at their hands. The coffin in which he lay was placed in the second court of his yamen; and four dogs, which he had fed and treated kindly, watched by it, refused food, and died. When the rebellion was put down, an Imperial Edict allowed the construction of a mortuary chapel in honour of the brave Magistrate, and to that of General Chen Lien-fang, the open space called "Tao-sha Chang" ("the god-sitting ground"), within the city, and on the side of the building were depicted the figures of the faithful dogs. These animals left property behind them, when they left this world to bear their master company in the realm of shades; the puppies were well cared for in the yamen, each being fed with three *hob* of rice a day. More than thirty years having elapsed since these troublous times, the descendants of the faithful dogs have increased and multiplied to such an extent, that there were more than eighty of them to distribute, as already related, amongst the *Shih-pao*.

West of Kai-ping city, Kwangtung province, in a wild mountainous locality lies the little village of Tak-kang Ts'au. The Jung all villages are infested with tigers to such a degree that the villagers are afraid to go out at night. Outside the village is a little old temple of Wu-ti, and the man in charge, who is not a shaven priest, carefully locks himself in at night; but two monks drilled in the door afford him a means of looking out and a guarantee against suffocation. One night a tiger came and crouched just outside the door for a long time, as if he knew there was a man inside. He then first put a paw in through one of the holes and clawed around, and next inserted his tail to feel for his prey with this sensitive member. The tiger prying with his tail, and then a dog barked, the temple guardian maddened by the noise, took a chopper and waited for the animal to renew the experiment, and then dealt a violent blow and cut the tail through. The tiger gave a roar and then charged at the door repeatedly, finally knocking it off its hinges, and on to the man who had been trying to prop it up on the other side. The tiger charged in over the prostrate door and not seeing the man who was hidden by it, seized one of the josses which stood on each side of the door in its jaws and galloped away, while the man bolted off to the village for his life. The next day some grass-cutters on the hillside found the joss lying on a wild lonely mountain, and recognising the sacred image brought it back to the village, and there heard the extraordinary story of its removal. The temple-guardian is much congratulated on his lucky escape, and no wonder.

#### FORMOSA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Taiwanfong, 25th June, 1888. Your correspondents in Tamsui and Kelung must have very authentic and trustworthy sources of information; their letters from North Formosa (which have not as yet been published) reproduced in the Japan and Hongkong Press, are even here in South Formosa read with great interest. One statement made, however, by one of your North Formosa correspondents, is open to correction; it is the assertion that the Austrian Corvette *Fasana* was the first man-of-war of that nationality that visited Formosa; as a matter of fact it may be mentioned that former years both the corvettes *Friedrich* and *later* on the cruiser *Albatross* have visited our beautiful island; at the time visited our port perhaps your correspondent did not yet reside in Formosa. The *Fasana* is likely to pay your port a visit in a month or two. Her Commandant, Baron von Osterreicher, is said to be an eminent scientist; a few years ago he was in charge of a temporary magnetic observatory in the North Polar Sea, on Jan Meyen if I am not much mistaken, for nearly two years. We all long here for the completion of the railway, to connect North Formosa; if possible, with the Southern cape of this fine and fertile Isle. The picturesque ruins of the old Dutch Fort "Zelandia" is losing its romantic aspect more and more; those who know it a quarter of a century ago would hardly recognise it now. *Sic transit gloria mundi*. Nothing particularly new. — *Mercury*. H.E. Liu Ming Chuan, together with Lin Assistant Commissioner, have issued a proclamation exhorting the people to plant the mulberry, with the view of creating a silk industry in Formosa. Their Excellencies state that the soil of Formosa is exceedingly fertile, the crops abundant, and in general, agriculture is much more profitable on the island than on the mainland. But hitherto the cultivation of the mulberry has been neglected, and it behoves the authorities to direct the people to plant the mulberry, and to the branch of industry. It is found that in various districts in northern Formosa, and in the regions in the interior that have recently been developed, wherever the mulberry has been planted, the trees and leaves

are large and by the thousands grow in the hillsides. It is well known that the silk-worms both Formosans and merchants from the mainland are experimentally rearing silkworms, with great success. The cocoons woven by the worms possess a thick velvety covering, which yields fibres of a strong and elastic quality. Judging from these experimental operations, the rearing of the silk-worm could be a very most extensive and profitable industry in Formosa. The planting of young mulberry trees is a necessary matter as they will grow almost anywhere, the roadside as well as in gardens, and the trees can be carried on concurrently with farming, as the work of pruning and watering the trees requires but little time. The rearing of silk-worms can be entrusted to the women, who outside of the tea season are without any important employment. The profits of the silk industry, if successfully carried on, are far greater than those of the tea trade, and of the culture. Previously men were sent to the mountain in the interior of the Tamsui district to procure young mulberry trees for distribution among the farming population, and measures were taken to engage experienced mulberry growers from the interior to come to Formosa and instruct the people in the principles of mulberry culture. Their Excellencies now issue this proclamation, to inform the inhabitants of northern Formosa that the rearing of the silk-worm is a matter which concerns their welfare, and that consequently they must take heed to the exhortations herein given; and on the recurrence of every winter and spring they must devote their time and attention to the planting of the mulberry, which in short time will afford the necessary food for the silk-worm. The object of the Governor and Assistant Commissioner in promulgating this proclamation is to promote the interests of the people, and see them happy and prosperous.

The railway that has been under construction in Northern Formosa from Kelung to Tamsui, is now approaching completion, and another line will soon be started, extending from Tamsui to Yuen (The Peach Garden), on the border of the Tamsui district to Fung Shan Chih, on the border of the Hsiao Chiu district. An expectant Port of Call Chen Kung, has been appointed manager of this line, while Tantai Lin Ju Chuan is now in charge of the line from Fung Shan to Chang Hsiao Shih Pao.

#### CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

18th June, 1888. The late Provincial Treasurer Chung Pan has left his life for his home in Peking. By a late cable from the *Peking Gazette* we see that he has saved himself from actual degradation, as he was reported to have been degraded, and that he is "permitted to retire from the public service on the ground of ill-health." The Judge is now temporarily acting as Treasurer, and it has been decided that the Tantai here rather than the Tantai from Yen-chow Fu should act as Judge. An official belonging to the same home as H. E. Chang Chih tung of Canton, by the name of Chang Sung, is now acting as Tantai.

All these changes bring no change in the affairs of the American Presbyterian Mission. When we were able to detect the particular ground of opposition, or are the recipients of facts, then we will report. The whole matter now stands as if there were no case, whatever, or no officials to manage even supposing one to exist. As bearing upon the question we might mention the additional injustice the original landlord has been called upon to receive. Not only has he been compelled to dispose of the land to the American property, already disposed of to the American Missionaries, but at the same time on condition of release from prison (the result of the appeal to the Tamsui District Court) he was required to give up his hold on a few acres of open land outside the city limits. The grain from this land is turned over to the gentry, while the rent of the property, belonging to the Missionaries, and in whose hands the deeds rest, is also turned over to the gentry.

From an American Missionary who has just visited the city of Chi-nan-fu, we learn the facts concerning the opposition that we made some months ago, and which we made some slight reference at the time. In the early part of last winter the Roman Catholics, being anxious to secure property not only in Yen-chow-fu, but in other places, secured some property in the East suburb of Chi-nan-fu. In a short time a riot occurred, and the native who had been left in charge fled. The house was then closed and sealed, remaining until the present. The opposition being once raised, the Protestants also were made to suffer, notwithstanding peacefully renting property there for the purpose of the land. The landlord, who has rented a house to the American Presbyterian Mission for nearly three years, became frightened and asked to take back his house. The Missionaries being sufficiently employed at the capital, granted this right, in order to be kept free from further trouble. This spring the officials issued a proclamation which among other things, joined the people to keep away from the foreigner. What will be the result of all this is not easy to say, though the Protestants will doubtless again suffer from the action of the Roman Catholics.

Turning from these more discouraging aspects, we are glad to recount more successful operations in the past of the English Baptist Mission. In two cities East of the capital, at Chang-chin and Chang-shan, the Mission has been able to rent houses. In one there seemed a little indication at trouble, but the landlord of one of the houses sent a petition to the Magistrate asking if property might be rented a foreigner. The reply was that as renting was not the same as purchasing or leasing, there could be no objection. In addition to these points of interest to foreigners and especially to missionaries, there were a few other facts worthy of attention. The other day, the 13th of this month, occurred two earthquakes, one at 20 minutes past 4 in the afternoon, and the other at 6 minutes past 6. No harm resulted, but the commotion among the people immediately after was something remarkable. A general hum was heard to rise up from all over the city, and something would arise to bring the officials to a consciousness of duty, whether by mistake, Tsung-li Yamen, or American Government, it would be a blessing over which the missionaries would hold a rousing praise-service.

The other more important matter is a rebellion in the western part of the province. So far as we can ascertain the actual facts, they seem to be much as follows. At Chang-chin-shan, the place where the soldiers, from a lack of pay during several months, arose in revolt against the commander, who had been misusing the money. This military official was killed, and immediately the people in all the adjoining region, not so much from the injustice towards the soldiers, as from general discontent, took part in the confusion and rumours began to fly in all directions of another terrible rebellion. Ruffians appeared here and there to make trouble, attack homes and travellers, and by the aid of some ringleaders, the whole province seemed to be in a state of anarchy. Knowing what to expect, fled into the cities, while others stayed behind, built up the mud-walls surrounding the villages, and prepared for a conflict. Grain was sold, homes left solitary, and here and there on all the roads companies

of people were seen hastening to the cities. Even Chi-nan-fu seemed lively for a while, receiving the refugees. Orders were issued to quell the disturbances, and the people were exhorted by proclamation to return to their homes. On all the roads every few miles, soldiers are stationed to accompany the travellers on their journey and protect them from possible dangers. Of course the imaginary rebels have been far more than the actual, but the commotion that has arisen would naturally imply a greater danger. The dissatisfied faction seems mostly with the action of the officials who have pressed the people into unpaid service on the embankments of the Yellow River, which river furthermore they are by no means anxious to see return to its former state. The people have also been put into a state of mourning owing to the smallest of the crops this spring. It is not expected that any real danger is nigh from a rebellion, though for many months there will be danger here and there from robbers, and ruffians. From all these facts and the continued appearing of riots throughout the province, the Governor seems to be far behind his reported successes in quelling the rebellion in Honan. In most cases trouble has managed their affairs with justice, and acted promptly. By delay succeeding delay, trouble has been added to trouble and bad matters have developed into large ones. — *N. C. Daily News.*

#### Today's Advertisements.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

"STEAM TO SHANGHAI." The Company's Steamship.

"PREUSSEN." Captain C. Pöhl, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 8 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) The Company's Steamship.

"GENERAL WERDER." Captain W. von Schumann, will leave for the above ports, on or about the 14th July. For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PREUSSEN." FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here in Hongkong unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 11th instant. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 23rd July, at 4 P.M. All Claims must reach us before the 25th July, or they will not be recognised. Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship.

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," will be despatched for the above Ports on the 11th instant. This Steamer has superior Passenger accommodation. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship.

"ARABIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 12th July, at DAVLIGHT.

Connections will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco.....\$200.00 To San Francisco and return.....\$350.00 Available for 6 months.....\$15.00 To Liverpool.....\$35.00 To London.....\$30.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China, or Japan, or vice versa, within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to those travelling from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information, as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agents of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central, C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

#### Today's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 11th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

WOODYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

GRAND RE-OPENING, THIS EVENING, the 11th July, 1888.

ARRIVED, ARRIVED, ARRIVED. BY the O.S. S. Company's steamer *Anchises* on the 9th, the New Members of the Company, including Ladies and Gentlemen holding the premier rank in the Circus profession.

A Complete Change of Programme will be presented, including:—NEW BACKED ACTS, JUNGLE ON HORSEBACK, TRAPEZE ACTS INCLUDING THE SENSATIONAL GIANT SLIDE, NEW JAPANESE ACTS, NEW NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, NEW PANTOMIMES, &c.

REMEMBER WE ADVERTISE NOTHING WHICH WE DO NOT PERFORM.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 14th July, Special Afternoon Performance for Schools and Families.

Doors open at 3.30, commencing at 4 P.M.

NEW COMPANY. NEW PROGRAMME FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Private Boxes of Six Chairs.....\$12.00 Single Chairs in Boxes.....2.00 Dress Circle (4 Chairs).....1.50 Stalls (Carpets Seats).....5c Pit.....2c

Children under 12 years of age and Naval and Military in Uniform Half-price to all parts except to Pit.

N.B.—No Europeans will be admitted to the Pit.

Boxes and Seats can be reserved at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

ROBT. LOVE, General Agent. Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL HONGKONG. MONDAY NEXT, JULY 16TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will make their first appearance as above in VINCENT WALLACE'S ENGLISH OPERA MARITANA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS. Don Cesar de Bazan.....MR. CHARLES FISHER. Don José de Santarem.....H. M. IMANO. King of Spain.....WHIFFEN CRIPPS. Marquis de Montiflore.....C. SUTCH. Captain of the Guard.....H. HUSSAN. Alcade.....MANNING. Lazarillo.....MISS EVA LEAMINGTON. Marchioness de Montiflore, Miss FLO. MORRISON. And.....Miss MAUDE HARE. Conductor.....MR. S. A. ROBERTSON.

To Season Ticket Holders. Subscription Nights—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Directorate Guarantee twelve distinct productions and no REPEAT on any Subscription Night.

Season Ticket for the series, \$24.

MONDAY, July 16th—MARITANA. WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY—DOROTHY. SATURDAY, July 21st Farical Comedy "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1. Plan at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S, LD. Plan for general booking open on Saturday.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Panel Portraits of the Company by the Celebrated Vendor Weyde, on view at Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S, Hongkong Hotel, &c. Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 9th July, 1888.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 9th July, 1888.

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#### Amusements.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the *JEAN-BAUMWAY* was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.



